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Dominican Republic

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

Country Report

2006

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Report Highlights:

This report presents minor changes to the Food Laws, Regulation and Requirements and Import Taxes. The FAIRS Report is based on Dominican Regulations for importing food products. Changes to the content may vary after the DR-CAFTA agreement is implemented in late 2006. This report is intended to help U.S. exporters meeting local import requirements and facilitate trade between the United States and the Dominican Republic.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Santo Domingo
[DR]

Table of Contents

Section I. FOOD LAWS..... 3

Section II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS..... 4

Section III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS..... 8

Section IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS..... 9

Section V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS..... 9

Section VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS..... 9

Section VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS..... 9

Section VIII. COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK LAWS..... 10

Section XI. IMPORT CERTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES..... 10

 Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts..... 13

 Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts..... 15

Section I. FOOD LAWS

NOTE: There is one major development that will have an impact on the information contained in this report as the final discussions take place and are accepted by both countries during the next few months. A free trade agreement between the United State and the Dominican Republic was negotiated in early 2004 and signed in August 2004. The agreement was supposed to be implemented by July 1, 2006, but is pending final discussions on items such as property rights and Government procurement before implementation. The agreement, when approved, will have an impact on non-tariff barriers currently affecting agricultural products, applied duties, and Customs procedures.

Despite fairly clear import regulations, certain non-tariff barriers exist on approximately ten food products, which affect efforts to export to the Dominican Republic. These agricultural products must receive a statement on "no-objection" from the Secretariat of Agriculture, in order to be imported into the country. In practice this process has been used to limit imports of a number of products into the country, including beef, pork, and poultry meat, dairy products, garlic beans and rice.

On occasions, requirements to purchase domestic product, in order to receive an import permit for a similar product, are specifically prohibited in the World Trade Organization (WTO). However, in the case of turkey, the Livestock Directorate have required importers to purchase up to 25 percent of their requirements from domestic sources, in order to receive import permits. Absorption requirements for pork, pinto beans and dairy products, such as cheese, have also been reported.

The WTO requires that import procedures be transparent, meaning that these procedures and requirements must be clearly stated and, if those requirements are met, the import permits must be granted. However, the current process for granting sanitary and phytosanitary "no-objection" permits is at times arbitrary, with applications being rejected or subject to lengthy delays, with little explanation and somewhat "accommodating" basis in Dominican regulations. Although there are no legal restrictions on imports of beef, pork, poultry and dairy products, in practice, imports are regulated by the Secretariat of Agriculture. With this provision, formal import requirements for agricultural products follow:

Products containing fresh plant or animal products require a "no objection to import" [NO] authorization from the Plant Health Department or Livestock Department (Animal Health Division) of the Dominican Secretariat of Agriculture (SEA). The procedure is not efficient and it takes as much as 2-4 weeks to obtain. In case of plant material, the NO is requested via a request letter (addressed to the head of Plant Health, accompanied by a RD\$ 200* fee. In case of animal products a similar letter is addressed to the Head of the Livestock Department, when approved for meat or dairy (separated), a RD\$ 1,000* fee must be paid before the permit is issued. In addition to the above, there are certain protected or safeguarded products (*i.e.*, sugar, rice, beans, onions, garlic, potatoes, milk and poultry), which require an additional authorization from the Agricultural and Livestock Promotion Committee at SEA. Pork and turkey have been informally added to this protected item list. The cost for this authorization requires an additional RD\$ 600 (Exchange rate July 2006: RD\$ 33 per US\$ 1).

In addition to the above, the importer must have a Contribution Register Number (RNC). In case that the import is live plants or vegetables, the imported product requires a health or phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin, a certificate from Wildlife Department, Secretary of Environment and an acknowledgement that the plant material originates from a registered nursery in the country of origin.

In the case of fruits, there are additional restrictions: entry can only be in refrigerated containers, by ship and only at the ports of Santo Domingo, Haina Oriental, Haina Occidental, Boca Chica, Multimodal Caucedo or Puerto Plata. Container must be sealed for 15 days and temperature must be kept between 0 and 2.2 degrees Celsius (32-36 degrees F) according to requirements in the Resolution 84/96. Fruits must originate from countries or areas free of fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*).

In the case of seeds for planting, they require a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin, acknowledgement of the company that produces certified seeds, record of disinfections and/or disinfestations treatment, Seed Department SEA Permit and acknowledgement that the seeds are not GMO. This last statement is not enforced.

Although there is legislation requiring that labels be in Spanish and state volume, product composition contents and expiration date, U.S. labeling requirements and standards are generally accepted in practice.

All food products need to be registered at the Public Health Secretariat (SESPAS). Among the supporting documents needed when registering a food product are the following: U.S. certificate of free sale and of origin; manufacturer labels indicating qualitative and quantitative formulation; a copy of the letter of assignment or contract with a local agent (if one exists for the product); registration fees and product samples. All foreign documents should be legalized at the nearest Dominican consulate.

Customs clearance has been a significant problem in the Dominican Republic. Some things to watch out for include non-acceptance of commercial invoices as a basis for customs valuation and poor port organization and management. However, when things go smoothly, shipments can be cleared within three or four days through an established custom broker. After 15 days in port, shipping lines assess a daily charge for the use of containers.

Importers report that the Customs Department has price reference valuation lists with set prices for products. Although it is sometimes arbitrary depending on the product, it serves as a guideline to determine if the invoices can be accepted at face value. Although the law is not specific, if it is detected that the declared value of a product in the invoice is too low, there can be a fine of twice the undeclared value plus a 20 percent of the fine value.

The introduction of a new food product requires registration at the Public Health Secretariat and this is generally done through a local agent, not necessarily an exclusive distributor. For established products, customs brokers are generally used to clear customs and ensure delivery to the customer.

Section II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

1. Labeling of Prepackaged Foods

The label on prepackaged foods, issued by DIGENOR (Norms and Standards Bureau) must contain the following information on the product labeled. The current national standard (NORDOM 53), which is in place but not enforced, requires Spanish language and follows the *Codex Alimentarius* standard and is described below:

1. Food Name
2. The name of the product must indicate its true nature, and usually should be specific, not generic.
3. When, according to the Codex or to a national norm, there are several

- names for the same product, at least one of these names must be used.
4. In other cases, the name prescribed by the National Legislation must be used.
 5. When the above names are not available a common name should be used, as long as it does not deceive the consumer.
 6. In the label, any phrase or sentence needed to clarify the nature of the product, such as kind of covering, presentation of the product or any special treatment (like dehydration, reconstitution or smoked), must be placed close to the name of the product.

2 Ingredients list

In all cases, except when the product has only one ingredient, an ingredient list must appear in the label.

- The list must have an appropriate title with the word "ingredient" included.
- The ingredient list should be given, in a decreasing order, by the weight of the ingredient, when the food was manufactured.
- When an ingredient is a combination of two or more product additives, this ingredient (compound ingredient) can be listed as one, as long as it goes with a list (in parenthesis) of its individual constituents in decreasing order of proportions. When a compound ingredient, which has a name from the Codex or from a national norm, has a 25 percent share (or less) of the total product, its ingredient list does not need to be specified, except for the food additives that have a technological function in the final product.
- If water is added, it must be indicated in the list of ingredients, except when the water is part of ingredients, such as broth in a food product, and declared as such in the list of ingredients. It is not necessary to declare water or other volatile ingredients that may evaporate during the production process.
- As an alternative to the general dispositions of this section, for dehydrated or condensed foods destined for reconstitution, the ingredients can be listed by order of proportions in the reconstituted product, as long as the list includes a sentence, such as "Product ingredients when prepared following the instructions on the label."
- The following generic names for the ingredients that belong to the corresponding classes can be used (see table below):

Ingredient Class	Generic Names
Refined oils different than Olive oil	Oil, with the word vegetable or animal, and classified as hydrogenated or partially hydrogenated
Refined fats	Fat, with the word vegetable or animal
Starch, different than chemically modified starch	Starch
All fish, when it is an ingredient for other product and as long as the label does not refer to a specific kind of fish	Fish
All poultry meat, when it is an ingredient for other products as long as the label does not refer to a specific kind of poultry meat	Poultry meat
All cheese, when it is an ingredient for other products as long as the label does not refer to a specific kind of cheese	Cheese
All spices or their parts (no more than 2	Spice or spice mix

percent weight), alone or mixed with the food	
All aromatic herbs or their parts (no more than 2 percent weight), alone or mixed with the food	Aromatic herbs or aromatic herb mix Gm based
All gum preparations used in the manufacture of the bubble gum base	Gum based
All sucrose	Sugar
Anhydrous dextrose and monohydrated dextrose	Dextrose or glucose
Refined or extracted cocoa butter	Cocoa butter
Candy covered fruits (no more than 10 percent of the product's weight	Candy covered fruits

As an exemption, the following products must be specified by their specific names: pork fat, butter and bovine fat.

When listing food additives belonging to different classes, the following generic names (together with the specific name according to the Codex or to the National Legislation) must be used: Agglutinant(s); Antioxidant(s); Dyes(s); Emulsifier(s); Aroma enhancer(s); Glossy agent(s); Preserving substance(s); Stabilizer(s); Thickener/gel agent(s); Antisparkling(s); Flour treatment agent(s); Artificial sweetener(s); Acidity regulator(s); Propellant(s); Yeast(s); and Emulsifier salt (Only in case of melted cheese and its by-products).

For food additives belonging to the same class, which are listed in the Codex and authorized for use, the following generic names can be used:

Aroma(s)

Chemically modified starch.

The "aromas" can be classified as: naturals, similar to naturals, artificial or a mix of them.

Food Preparation, cooperator and food additive transfer

Any food additive that has been used as a part of the ingredients of a compound ingredient or in the product's raw materials, and that has a technological effect in the final product, must be included in the list of ingredients.

The food additives transferred to the food in small quantities, and the elaboration should be completed properly.

Net weight and drained weight

The net weight must be in units of the International System.

The net weight must be declared as follows:

- i. Volume, for liquid foods
- ii. Weight, for solid foods
- iii. Weight, for semi-solid and viscous foods

In foods preserved in a liquid environment, in addition to the net weight, the drained weight must also be declared. Liquid environment will be understood as: water, sugar or salty water based solutions, fruit and vegetable juices and vegetables preserved in vinegar.

Name and Address

The name and address of the producer, wholesaler, importer, exporter or retailer must be written on the label.

Country of Origin

The country of origin must be printed on the label. When a product's nature is changed in a second country because of any process change, the second country must be reported as the country of origin.

Lot Identification

Each container must have a clear and distinct identification specifying the manufacturing company and a lot number.

Date and Preserving Instructions

Unless the Codex, or one individual national norm specifies it, the date declaration should include:

- 1) The "best before" date (minimum duration date) should be used.
- 2) This date must have at least the following:
 - Month and day for products with a minimum shelf life of less than three months.
 - Month and year for products with a minimum duration of more than three months. If the month is December use only the year.
- 3) The date declaration must have the words "Best if consumed before...", for cases other than the ones in 2.
- 4) The sentence must be accompanied by:
 - The date itself.
 - A reference to the place where the date is printed.
- 5) The day, month and year must be numbers not code. The month can be abbreviated using letters in countries where this practice does not confuse the consumers.
- 6) As an exception to 4.7.1 (I) the following products will not need the minimum duration date:
 - a. Fresh fruits and vegetables, including fresh potatoes (not peeled or cut);
 - b. Wine, sparkling wines, fruit wines and sparkling fruit wines;
 - c. Alcoholic beverages with more than 10 percent of alcohol by volume;
 - d. Bakery products that must be consumed within 24 hours;
 - e. Vinegar;
 - f. Salt (for food);
 - g. Solid sugar;
 - h. Candy products;
 - i. Bubble gum;
 - j. Specific products, as determined by the Products Committees, national or Codex;
 - k. Any special instructions in order to preserve the product until that date must be printed on the label.

User Instructions

Instructions on how to use the product must be printed on the label (especially if the product needs to be reconstituted).

Quantitative Labeling of the Ingredients

When an important ingredient is printed on the label, the percentage of this ingredient used in the elaboration of the product (wt./wt.) must be indicated. In addition, when the label indicates that a product has a low level of an ingredient, the percentage of this ingredient in the final product must be indicated.

If the product name refers to an ingredient, this will not indicate (by itself) that the ingredient has special importance. This also applies for ingredients such as aromas (or used in small quantities) on the product label.

Exemptions to the Mandatory Labeling Requirements

Except for spices and aromatic herbs, units of product smaller than ten square centimeters (their largest surface) are exempted of the labeling requirements specified by the previous sections.

Optional Labeling

The labeling of products can have any desired information, as long as it does not violate the obligatory requisitions of this standard, including the requisitions regarding declaration of properties and fraud, as of Section 3 (General Principles).

Quality Designations

- When quality designations are used, they must be easily understandable and not deceptive in any way.
- The data on the label must be clear, so that consumers will be able to read all the information printed.
- When a container is wrapped, the wrapping must have all the required information, or the container's label must be readable through the wrapping.
- The food's name and net weight must be placed in a prominent place and at the same level.
- All labels must be in Spanish. For cases when the label is not in this language, a complementary label containing the information translated into Spanish must be added.
- When a new label (or a complementary label) is added to the container, the obligatory information must reflect the information printed on the original label.

Radiated Foods

Labels of products that have been irradiated must indicate such treatment in a place near the product name. The use of the international sign is optional, but whenever it is used, it must be placed near the product name.

When an irradiated product is used as an ingredient, it must be declared in the list of ingredients. Also, when a product is made of only one ingredient and this is prepared with irradiated raw materials, the undergone treatment must be specified on the label.

Section III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS

Although there is no specific norm or standard referred to the package containing the product, universal rule should indicate that it must be made of a harmless material, free from substances that could affect its food safety. Likewise, packages must be manufactured so as to preserve the product's sanitary quality and composition throughout its useful life.

Section IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

The Dominican Food Standard defines a "Food Additive" as any substance that is not consumed normally for nutritional value, nor used as a typical ingredient in the food, and does not have any intrinsic nutritive value. The additive's purpose in the product is to reach a state or characteristic that the food does not naturally possess (such as enhanced color, taste, or shelf life). Said additive could be included in the making of the product, in the treatment of the packaging, if it comes in contact with the food, or in the packaging process. Also, if there is something in the manner of transporting or storing the product that changes the chemical integrity of the product, it must be noted. This term does not refer to contaminants or substances added to maintain or improve the nutritional value of the products.

Section V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

The Secretary of Agriculture is in charge of regulating pesticide residues in foodstuffs. Every chemical, biological, biochemical or related substance for agricultural use must be registered at the Secretariat of Agriculture. Registration requirements may be waived for products in transit, products used in research and products used to combat specific phytosanitary problems. The requirements and procedures for registration, importation, exportation, production, storage, distribution, transportation, repackaging, mixing, research, sale and use of these substances are described in the Technical Regulations for each type of agricultural input, including pesticides, fertilizers, biological and biochemical substances and related agricultural substances. Dominican pesticide regulations are based primarily on EPA regulations.

The most important regulations concerning pesticide use are contained in Law 311-68; SEA Regulation 322-88; Decree 217-91 and SEA Resolutions 10-97 and 11-97.

Section VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Endangered Species

The Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock Department (SEA/DIGEGA) is responsible for promoting the rational use and conservation of natural resources and endangered species. DIGEGA regulates the import and export of endangered species animals and plants under the Convention of the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

Section VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

GMOs are accepted. Currently, there are no provisions in Dominican laws for genetically modified products, although the Dominican Republic became signatory of the Cartagena Protocol in early 2006.

Section VIII. COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK LAWS

Trade names and trademark registration is regulated in the Dominican Republic by Law No. 20 of 2000. This law establishes the requirements for registration, the time limits and taxes to which the petitioner is subject.

Anyone who wishes to register a trade name or trademark must determine the availability of the name or mark in the desired class with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. If the name is available, the Ministry will issue a certificate of availability, valid for 30 days, during which the petitioner must apply for the desired registration. The applicant must submit an application letter for registration to the Ministry. It must contain the petitioner's name, profession, address, and nationality. If the petitioner resides in the Dominican Republic, identification number card and is required or passport number. If the petitioner is a corporation, this information must be submitted with respect to an official of the company.

When submitted by a legal representative, the information must be given for the legal representative. If the power of attorney was granted abroad, a copy of the power of attorney must accompany the application, duly certified by the authorities (nearest Dominican Consulate).

The application furthermore must contain a detailed description of the following: (1) all the elements that characterize the trademark or trade name being registered; (2) the type of business for which the trademark or trade name will be used; (3) the products, goods or business to which the mark or name will be applied; (4) the period of time for which the petitioner wishes to register the mark or name. For registration of a trademark, the petitioner must indicate the class corresponding to the product, according to the classification prescribed in Law 20-00. This classification does not necessarily conform with the international classification established by the Convention of Trademarks and Trade names.

The petition must be accompanied by four or more samples of facsimiles of the mark or name being registered, together with a detailed explanation of what the mark or name is requested. The petitioner cannot include in one registration application a name or mark that protects different products.

Brand or name may be registered for ten years. Once a trade name or trademark is registered, the petitioner is guaranteed the exclusive right to use the mark or name for the requested period of time. This registration period can be extended or renewed for equal periods. There are cases in which the name or trademark can be contested if improperly registered.

Section IX. IMPORT CERTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES

The Customs Code, Law 14-93, became effective as of August 28, 1993. There are six groups of eight rates, which define the eight different categories of goods, defined by a base tax that will be charged on the CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight) value. The conversion from foreign currency will be made at the official exchange rate in effect at the time the payment of the taxes. In addition to the base tax there is a value-added tax (VAT) currently at 16 percent of the CIF value and a special 30 percent luxury tax on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

The Law exempts some imports from customs duties, such as articles for international organizations and the Diplomatic Corps, objects for religious worship, samples displayed in international fairs, and imports to free zones.

The Dominican Customs Department implemented the GATT valuation system for imported goods (July 1, 2001) prior to the Customs Code Law, which accepts invoice and airway bill of lading prices, as the means of determining duties rather than reference prices. Under this system, the prices declared by importers could be subject to verification. In cases where under-valuation is determined to be evident, the Customs Department will charge additional duties and exact a fine. The Dominican government has requested the exclusion of 31 items, but Customs officials indicate that the WTO requires Customs to issue a statement within 60 days. The Dominican Customs office has indicated that it will not exclude any items from the GATT valuation until the WTO issues its opinion. For imports from countries not members of WTO, the valuation continues to be based on the minimum valuation lists created by Dominican Customs.

There are 24 existing Customs offices in the Dominican Republic, eleven at ports, seven at airport zones, and six on the border with Haiti. The principal offices handling the majority of the cargo are the seaports of Haina Oriental, Haina Occidental, Multimodal Caucedo, Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, Boca Chica and San Pedro de Macoris; and airports Las Americas, Puerto Plata, Punta Cana and Lacey International.

Customs officials indicate that the average clearance time is three days from submission of pertinent and complete documentation. Clearances can be made in hours if importers make use of express clearance procedures. However, delays beyond three days are common.

Many importers are using one of the following express clearance procedures:

- a) Advance Declaration (Declaracion Anticipada): importers may submit customs documentation 25 days prior to the arrival of the shipment.
- b) Express Dispatch (Despacho Expreso): This mode includes advance declaration of the goods and the verification of the shipment by customs officials at the importer's warehouse. Shipments may be dispatched in four hours when using Express Dispatch.

There is a proposed Customs Council (Consejo Superior de Aduanas) that awaits approval by Congress. The council would include a representative from the private sector to oversee customs operations.

There are no provisions for the temporary entry of agricultural products into Free Trade Zone operations. However, agricultural products (i.e., hides and tobacco) may be imported for re-export. These products are excluded from most of the import requirements and almost all customs duties.

Taxes and duties for imported goods are calculated upon the "*ad-valorem* price," i.e., CIF price in U.S. dollars multiplied by the unified foreign exchange rate (July 2005: about US\$ 1 = RD\$ 33 pesos). All duties and taxes are collected in Dominican pesos. There are generally four taxes on imports except for those subject to exemptions provided by law and a temporary export tax. The taxes are:

- 1) Tariff (Arancel): This is the basic import tax, which can be as low as zero percent and as high as 20 percent;
- 2) Luxury Tax (Impuesto Selectivo al Consumo): This is a consumption tax for luxury imports or "non-essential" goods that ranges between 15 and 60 percent. This tax is calculated on the CIF price;
- 3) Exchange Surcharge (Recargo Cambiario): This was a thirteen percent tax imposed on all imports into the Dominican Republic until July 3, 2006, when it was eliminated.

- 4) Industrialized Goods and Services Tax (ITBIS - Impuesto de Transferencia a los Bienes Industrializados y Servicios): This is a sixteen (16) percent tax on processed agricultural goods and all non-agricultural goods. ITBIS is calculated on the CIF price plus the amount paid for all taxes and duties previously mentioned and;
- 5) According to Law 01-04, there is a 5 percent temporary tax on all exports required to cover government deficits.

The Dominican Republic is a member of the World Trade Organization. In 1998, the Dominican Republic joined with Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala in establishing a Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Area. In 2004, the United States and the Dominican Republic concluded negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement that would allow the Dominican Republic to dock with the Central American Free Trade Agreement. The agreement received congressional approval and is pending implementation. The Dominican government signed a similar agreement with CARICOM in 2000.

APPENDIX I – GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

Industry and Commerce Secretariat,
Industrial Property Office (ONAPI)
Ed. Gubernamental J.P. Duarte, 1er. Piso
Av. Mexico esq. Leopoldo Navarro
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Tel: (809) 567-7474
Lic. Enrique Ramirez, Director

Investment and Promotion Center [Centro de Promoción e Inversión (CEI-RD)]
Plaza Independencia,
Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Tel: (809) 530-5505
Fax: (809) 530-8208
Contact: Eddy Martínez, Director
Web page: www.cei-rd.gov.do

Secretariat of Agriculture,
Livestock Department (Dirección General de Ganadería)
Ciudad Ganadera, Ave. George Washington
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
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Fax: (809) 533-5863
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Contact: Dr. Ramon Quiñones

Secretariat of Agriculture,
Plant Health Division (Sanidad Vegetal)
Autopista Duarte Km. 6 ½, Jardines del Norte
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Contact: Luis Garrido

Secretariat of Public Health Secretariat (SESPAS)
Quality Control and Risks for Food and Beverages (Control de Alimentos)
Avenida San Cristobal, esquina Avenida Tiradentes
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
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Contact: Dr. Rafael Tobías Castellanos

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Avenida Mexico
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Tel: (809) 686-2205/06/07
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Email: digenor@verizon.net.do
Contact: Dr. Julio Santana de León, General Director

Price Stabilization Institute (INESPRE)

Avenida Luperon, esquina 27 de Febrero, Plaza Independencia, D.N.
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Tel: (809) 530-0020
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Contact: José Francisco Peña Guava, Executive Director

Dominican Sugar Institute (INAZUCAR)

Avenida Jimenez Moya #39
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Tel: (809) 532-5571
Fax: (809) 533-2402
Contact: Faustino Jimenez, Director

National Commission for Livestock Production (CONAPROPE)

Edificio B, Ciudad Ganadera, Avenida George Washington
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Tel: (809) 535-6866
Fax: (809) 227-1268
Contact: Dr. Rhadamés Silverio, Director

APPENDIX II - LOCAL CONTACT

If you have any question or comments regarding this report or need assistance exporting to the Dominican Republic, please contact the Foreign Agricultural Service in Santo Domingo at the following address:

**Office of Agricultural Affairs,
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), U.S. Embassy**

Calle Pedro Henríquez Ureña #133, 4th floor

Edificio Empresarial Reyna I

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Tel: (809) 227-0112, x275

Fax: (809) 732-9454

E-mail: agsantodomingo@usda.gov

Website: www.usemb.gov.do/fas

Contact: Jamie Rothschild, Attaché in Agricultural Affairs

E-mail: Jamie.Rothschild@usda.gov

Carlos G. Suarez, Senior Agricultural Specialist

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For further information, check the FAS web site www.fas.usda.gov or our web site www.usemb.gov.do/FAS. Please, also refer to our other current food market related reports: Exporter Guide; Food Processing Ingredients Sector; Retail Food Sector and Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Sector.